1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all rede to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its ewn State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all otition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York. Advertising States.

In Sunday edition same rates as above

WHERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

A Valuable Reform.

Mr. ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE is advocating in the North American Review, of which he is the editor, and in public addresses, a reform in our way of voting at elections which should commend itself to men of common sense, to whatever party they may be attached.

The bottom idea of Mr. Rice's proposition is that all legitimate expenses of elections should be pald out of the public treasury. and that the heavy charges which are now, through party necessities, assessed upon candidates, should thus be converted into a regular public expenditure.

The heaviest expense of an ejection in the city of New York, for lustance, is for the printing of the ballots and their distribution at the polls. Each party now has to pay for its own ballots, and for the services of a sufficient number of attendants at each polling precinct to insure their delivery to the voters. This expense, Mr. RICE contends, should be provided for just as the expense of receiving, guarding, and counting the votes is provided for. The ballots of all parties should be printed alike, and an adequate number of ballot distributors of every party should be provided for at each polling place, all at the public cost. This seems to us a perfectly ble, wise, and proper thing; and the adoption of such a measure would do very much to put an end to certain objectionable features of our elections.

Mr. RICE also contends that more strin gent measures are requisite to guard the secreey of the ballot, and to render it impracticable for corrupt persons to sell or to buy votes; and in this view of the subject we are also disposed to agree with him. This point is, however, much less obvious than the other, and the legislative provision for protecting the ballot in this direction should be very carefully considered. What is most important is that no statute intending to be prohibitory should be passed that is pretty sure to prove ineffectual. The truth must riways be borne in mind that the best protection of the ballot lies in the intelligence and the honesty of the citizen.

There is no danger that such a measure as will throw upon the public treasury the expensive burdens which are now borne by political parties and assessed upon their nominees, will check or destroy that party spirit ard of reput institutions. There will still be enough for parties to do, and the need of contributions to the party treasury will still remain. There will have to be meetings, orators, speeches, pamphlets, and circulars, and these, under any system, must be paid for from private. and not from public means.

The Fable of the Castor Bean.

Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which is not incontiguous to the Waterloo district wherein the Hon. WILLIAM REVISION MORRISON met his Waterloo at the hands of the Hon. MONTESQUIEU BAKER, reproduces an entertaining anecdote, for which a distinguished Republican friend of Mr. Morrison is responsible. There is no reason to suppose that the story is not true, and nobody can deny that it is well found:

"There is an infant industry at Belleville in the manufacture of castor oil, one of only two or three mills of the kind in the country, and castor beans are a great product in the Eighteenth district. HERNAN G. WEENE, one of Morrison's chief lightenants, and whom Money son had appointed United States Marshal for the Southern Ellinois district, is the principal stockholder in the Helleville castor oil mill. Now, it happens that in all Monarson's tariff reduction schemes he never proposed to interfere with the duty on caster beans, which has for a long time been from I cent to 114 cents a pound, ir on castor oil. which has run from 80 cents to \$1 a gallon. Monnison in conversation with several persons me day at fiellsville, dilated at some length on what he hi ought to be done, mentioning sait, lumber, and sugar among the articles that ought to be

You haven't made up your mind yet, sald one of

Mozasson looked at him with a grim smile on his countenance, and said: 'Well, you have caught onto that racket, have you? No. sir. That's no monopoly. It belongs to a class of local infant industries which Glink we can afford to encourage.

The same gentleman stated that these castoroil manufacturers have got up a little Trust of their own, and acturers have got up a fittle from the serious only produce oil up to a certain agreed quantity. Some only produce of the mill produce ago the men employed in the Helleville mill produce ago the men employed of disastisfaction. Col. Some to strike on some point of disastisfaction. Col. Mozarson's lieutenant, Narshal Wozar talked with them. and advised them not to do so, saying

"Vell. if you shtay it is all righet, und you gets your pay as ushual: but if you quit we yousht ships de peans off to de oder mill. It vill only have to run a few hours

more effery day. Dat ish all. This anecdote, or this fable, if it be a fable, shows us that the freest free trader and the rankest revisionist and the toughest tariff tearer is always a protectionist in his own district if it manufactures anything which needs protection. We could produce plenty of instances in which free trade statesmen whose lungs are loaded with invective igainst the "monstrous wrong" and "sum of villainles" called protection, have been anxious to sneak in a little protection for some little product of their vicinage.

But we won't do it. This is a time of harmony, and let bygones be bygones, and inconsistencies continue to inconsist. Only, as Mr. Morrison is out of politics, for cause, and as easter oil is palpably the most infant industry in the land, we think it no harm to mention with praise his tenderness toward the easter bean. Children cry for easter oil, and in due process of time we doubt not that the voters of the Eighteenth Illinois Congress district will again cry for Col. Mornison. But by that time Col. Morrison will per-

haps have learned the Fable of the Castor Bean: The Protectionists are not Free Traders, but every Mother's Son of a Free Trader is a Local Protectionist.

The Vatican Not Against Home Rule. Nineteen Irish Catholic prelates, including Dr. O'Dwygn of Limerick, to whom Unionist predilections have been imputed, have signed the address to be presented to Lord Ripon and Mr. MorLer on their arrival in Dublin. It is pretty clear, therefore, that the protests of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop WALSH have outweighed the petitions of the Duke of Nonfolk and other Tory Catholies, and that no effort will be made by the Vatican to detach the Irish hierarchy from the

Nationalist cause. We think it quite possible, however, that the report telegraphed from Rome to the Paris Univers may be well founded. Pope LEO XIII., it is said, has enjoined moderation on the Irish Catholic episcopate and priesthood, and has warned them that however deeply they may sympathize with the struggle of their fellow citizens for political reforms, they should not for a moment tolerate the recourse to other than upright, peaceable, and constitutional agencies. The most conclusive proof that this admonition will be heeded is furnished by the self-restraint and entire abstinence from vindictive reprisals exhibited by Ireland under the

galling provocations of the last six months.

If we ask how it has happened that for the first time since the passage of the Act of Union the application of coercion to Ireland -that is to say, the suspension of the rights of public meeting and of free speech, of inlictments by grand juries and the writ of habeas corpus, and the substitution of arbitrary arrest on mere suspicion and of summary trial without a jury for purely political offences—has been followed by no shocking outburst of indignation and revenge, we must attribute the anomaly to the admirable influence of the Irish clargy. No doubt. some observers have imputed their wise change of tactics to another cause. It is true that never before had an Irish patriot such powerful incentives to long suffering and self-control under oppression. For now they have at their back Mr. GLAD STONE and 200 Liberal members of Parliament whom nothing but their own ungovernable passion and folly can estrange.

But men are not always governed by reaon-witness the atrocious blunder by which, after Mr. FORSTER's coercion policy had seen repudiated and he himself had been driven from the Cabinet, his successor, who bore to Ireland a message of peace and good will, was struck down in Phoenix Park. It seems a hard thing to say even of the party to which CASTLEREAGH belonged, yet we cannot think that the inventors and wielders of the Crimes act are unpleasantly surprised at its failure to elicit corresponding outbursts of mad and sanguinary vengeance. Failed it has, notoriously, utterly; and for the failure Ireland may thank her clergy, who, for the first time, have exercised almost complete ascendancy over the councils and the movements of the Nationalist party. There have been crises during the last six months when it seemed that another appalling and ruinous catastrophe could hardly be averted. But, thanks to the all-pervasive, far-seeing, and beneficent activity of the Irish priesthood, the danger was dispelled.

It would save the Tory Government and crush the hopes of Mr. GLADSTONE, but it would be a deadly injury to Ireland and a crime against civilization, to detach the Irish clergy from the Nationalist movement. They it is who hold the movement within the lines of law and peace, who keep it pointed to the goal of agrarian regeneration and political emancipation, who present those frightful aberrations and frantic lapses into savagery which dishonor human nature. That, we may be sure, was the purport of the earnes representations made by Cardinal Manning in his letters to the Pope, and of the report submitted by Archbishop Walsh in his recent visit to the Vatican. There is not candid and intelligent friend of the Irish cause on this side of the Atlantic who will not be profoundly gratified to learn that their appeals were heeded.

Great is Humbug.

In Mr. DORMAN B. EATON'S foolish book on civil service reform he laid much stress upon the improvement in the civil service of the United Kingdom thirty years ago. He affected to believe, and perhaps he does believe, that all the corruption which had prevailed prior to that time under jobbing administrations was permanently stopped by the institution of fixity of tenure, promotion for merit only, and appointment only after examination. He dwelt with particular satisfaction upon the alleged fact that on a change of Ministry less than seventy removals take place in the ranks of their subordinates.

It must be admitted that in one respect Mr. Earon was right about the civil service of the United Kingdom. One of its chief characteristics, especially in high posts, is fixity of tenure. If fixity of tenure were coterminous with superior ability, promotion for merit alone, and pay according to the grade and responsibility of the services rendered, then we might afford to study the civil service of the United Kingdom with

some expectation of advantage. Unfortunately, Mr. Earon was wrong as usual. Recently collected data show that appointment in the United Kingdom civil service, especially for the most profitable places, is procured, as it was in the most corrupt days of the Tudors, the STUARTS, and the ancient period of the reigning German carpet-bag family, by influence not more reputable than that of our ward bosses, although incomparably more aristocratic. These data show that every species of intrigue known to ward and faction plotting must continually be included in in the highest personages in order to secure for themselves and their kin the snuggest nests in the gift, direct and indirect, of the Crown. The British civil service is shown to be the asylum for dukes. marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons and their dependants. They have sought successfully their own appointment in 334 cases; and they have filled the choicest chairs with-that is, procured the allotment of its most comfortable incomes to-their wives in nine cases; while it is crowded with their sons, sons-in-law, daughters, daughters-in-law, fathers, stepfathers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers, fathersin-law, stepmothers, grandmothers, half sisters, uncles by marriage, great-uncles, great-uncles by marriage, great-aunts, nephews by marriage, grandsons by marriage, second cousins by marriage, and other relations near and remote, to a round total of 7,155 cases; to which add 836 places filled by their relatives in the yeomanry, the militia, the Church and universities-in nearly every case without an equivalent to the State-and the grand total of aristocratic

fixtures, chiefly sinecure, is 8,000. To all of these the principle of fixed tenure is rigidly applied. Cabinets may be formed, may live their brief terms and die; but these 8,000 live on. Ministers may grow

but the 8,000 are stable as Gibraltar. The destinies of empires, the fate of policies, the fortunes of dynasties, all are uncertain; the 8,000 alone are fixed and unchangeable. The erown itself might pass from one head to another; but the salaries of the 9,000 would continue to replenish the same pockets. The gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself, might be shivered by mighty heavings of the breast of tired nature, worn by the burden of their weight; but in the rack that might be left behind, the eight thousand would be found drawing their salaries as usual, doing no work as usual; but merely proving that fixity of tenure is an essential quality in a reormed civil service.

Great is humbug. Of the same greatness s D. B. E.

The Change Among the Tailors. A fashionable tailor on Fifth avenue made in assignment on Tuesday, after having been nearly forty years in business, and in explanation of his misfortune it is said that, although he charged high prices for his garments be found it difficult to collect his bills. The more reasonable explanation is that he came to grief because of his high prices and the consequent long credits which he was obliged to give.

Within the last five years a great change has taken place in the tailoring trade. It has been brought about by some enterprising and skilful tailors, who have learned that by reducing their prices, advertising liberally in the newspapers, and cutting off long credits, they can make more money than can be made under the old system pursued by this unsuccessful tailor. They attract a much greater custom and are not harassed by bad debts.

It is probable, therefore, that the bankrupt tailor lost the very best part of his customers and retained the worst. Those who were good pay left him in order to take advantage of the lower prices of the other shops, while those who were bad pay remained to take advantage of his long credits; for the man who intends to pay his bills is, of course, more critical about prices than the man who doesn't.

The disproportionately high prices at which clothing is kept up by fashionable tailors are chiefly due to these long credits, running from six months to a year and more. While other articles of apparel besides those furnished by the fancy tailor have greatly decreased in price, owing to better facilities for their manufacture and the stress of competition, he goes on charging as much as ever for his work, if he continues to do business on the old system.

But the tailors who sell for cash, or on short credits, and attract a large custom by advertising, can bring their prices into a closer relation with the present cost of other manufactured articles. They can reduce them from one-third to one-half, as compared with those of the old-fashioned tailors. Inevitably, therefore, they must draw off a great part of the custom of the high-priced shops. Possibly, with respect to certain details of workmanship, their garments may be slightly inferior, but they are good enough; and, according to their English brethren of the craft, our tailors lay altogether too much stress on mere finishing. They furnish the same quality of material as the others, and their extensive business should enable them to employ the most artistic cutters.

The ready-made clothing business has also been interfering very seriously with the expensive tailors of late years, for ready-made garments are much better cut and manufactured than formerly, and they were never so cheap as now.

Watch Him, Foraker!

Who is the real and only genuine Knight of the Bloody Shirt?

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN makes industrious efforts from time to time to prove that there is no Bourbon bourboner than he, but it is not likely that the Hon. FIRE ALARM FORAKER regards him with much jealousy. As a blood-and-thunder political property man FORAKER has great advantage over his rival. The firecracker and the ice box are not to be compared in point of detonating d ear-splitting quality Resides FORAKEE was actually in the war, and possesses an historic pair of coffee-sack breeches. As a war relic he is, although still young and fresh, far superior to Mr. Sherman, whose record is long but not warlike, and not much more interesting, however much more mixed, than a list of the taxpayers of Mansfield, Ohio. The memory of the great ELIZA PINKSTON is the one sentimental and humorous halo around the cold and level JOHN SHERMAN. But FORAKER is an explosive, restless, and romantico-humorous figure, whose heated mind would continually be fired with spontaneous combustion did not he quench and cool it under the spreading chestnut tree of his own cheek.

But the main advantage of FORAKER over SHERMAN in the old-issue business, is that the latter cannot be such a blattering zany as it pleases him at times to simulate. With the former, foolishness and loudness of

mouth are wholly natural. There are conclusive geographical reasons why the Hon. BELLUM BOUTELLE of Maine cannot be a formidable rival of FORAKER: and yet BOUTELLE is one of the most passionate of the anti-Meridionals, and Vesuvius in its most active business days never breathed so much fire. But Mr. BOUTELLE has the misfortune to come from Mr. BLAINE'S adopted State.

Yet there is visible on the field of blood one small but irrepressible combatant whom the fiery eyes of FINE ALARM may well regard with curiosity, and it may be with fear. The Hon, WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER, Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, is moving actively against the South. It was expected that he was going on a piratical cruise against the United States Navy, but his few days in the Senate have been devoted to a raid into the South. Who was the head, front, back, and foot of the Republican charge upon Judge LAMAR? Florida BILL! Who pushed through the Senate the unjustifiable and silly proposal to investigate a municipal election in Jackson, Miss. Florida BILL! Who has had the impudence to introduce a bill to prescribe the method of holding Congress elections in South Caro-

lina? The same old Florida BILL. CHANDLER was an accomplice, if he does not rather deserve to be called a principal, in the monstrous crime by which the Republican party conspired and bribed and perjured and stole itself into the Presidency in 1876. His injury to the South was so great that he never can forgive it. Wherever the Bloody Shirt waves it will cast a red glow upon his eyeglasses. Wherever the South bombarded with buncombe and balderdash, he will not be far from the battery.

CHANDLER may not be an eligible candidate for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency. Still FORAKER should mark him well. A Senator has better opportunity than Governor of Ohio for exhibiting himself to the public. Besides, CHANDLY, has brains.

King Carnival seems to be moving South. He has long spent the winter in Montreal and other far Northern places, and has of late years

Champer over the cale torribe is present to the talk of the tree of the Maria A this pat office a

be chosen, may legislate, may be dissolved; | has gained a pretty firm footing in Albany, the Empire capital. The sportive Aldermen of that town have just voted \$500 for his reception this winter. There will be "aerial pyrotechnics," and an "jee-boat regatta," and a parade," and " horse races," and an "lee fort." and "music," with everything. Prizes will be given to the "best uniformed bobbing club" and to the best "decorated bob," and there will

be skating prizes, too. There should be the highest kind of jinks in Albany, and for the sublime office of King we respectfully suggest the name of Lieutenant-Governor Jones, him of Binghamton, who pays the freight. His are the most voluminous whiskers in the State, and joined with the picturesque costume which would be assigned to his Majesty the effect would be magnificent.

This reflection of our esteemed contem porary, Foster's Doily Democrat, of Dover, New Hampshire, cannot be precisely justified by

"The Democrats can no more elect CLEVELAND again

The experiment of nominating GREELEY WAS ill judged, as it was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that he was not sufficiently identified either as a political expounder or worker in the Democratic party. That cannot now be justly alloged against Mr. CLEVELAND, and therefore the fundamental defect of Mr. GREE-LEY's candidacy would not attach to a second candidacy of the President.

The effete monarchies of the East have means of raising revenue that in our republican simplicity are denied to us. China, for inemergency fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the Yellow River floods. A large number of honors conferring rank, literary degrees, and petty distinctions were at once thrown upon the market and the Government devised a new and attractive rank, which was sold at a giltedged price for the special purpose of raising money in sufficient quantities to afford speeds relief. Human weakness of one sort or an other has doubtless helped to swell our large surplus, but Uncle Sam has not yet appealed to the vanity of his friends to fill his coffers.

Mr. WM. L. SCOTT of Pennsylvania is very liable to be heard of frequently during the year 1802.—

That looks as though the broken-down KNAPP concern had about abandoned its favorite idea of nominating Mr. HILL in 1892.

Mr. WILLIAM GROGHAGAN, familiarly known as GEOGHEGAN, the poet, has been appointed an Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third district of this city, Mr. GIEGERICH being the Collector. He well merits the distinction, and will perform the duties industriously and faithfully. Though a poet of ability-his poems on Irish subjects are espefancy-Mr. Geogregan is yet a practical business man, and, what is more, he is a Democrat through and through.

THE NEW DISABILITY BILL

Does It Obvinte the Objections Raised in the President's Message Vetoing the Old Bill?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Can the President onsistently sign the new dependent pension bill just reported favorably from the Senate committee, and will he do it? These are the inquiries foremost on this subject, although the first questions ordinarily would be whether the Senate and House will be likely to pass the bill and send it to the President. But since the present measure is a more restricted form of one that passed the Senate last winter, and also received a great majority in the House, although it could not summon a two-thirds vote to set aside the veto, it is regarded as beyond all question by the friends of the present bill that the bare majorities required for passing it in the first instance can easily be secured. And

the first instance can easily be secured. And that is precisely why the question as to the President's probable attitude is already the only one talked about.

It is well known that the pending measure is substantially the one studied over and refranced in the councils of the Grand Army of the Ropublic for the express purpose of removing, if possible, the objections urged by the President last year against House bill No. 10.457, which was "for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support." The chief change made for this purpose has been that of limiting the possionable disability to one which totally incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor," whereas in the old bill it needed only to be a disability "which incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support," while in both cases being "dependent upon their daily labor for support."

of labor in such a degree as to ronder them unable to earn a support," while in both cases being "dependent upon their daily labor for support."

Now, although it is true that the phrase "in such a degree" was discussed at great length in the veto message of Feb. 11, 1857, yet Mr. Cloveland at that time took pains to quote the Chairman of the House Pension Committee as saying that pensioning for "total disability to labor "must be considered a charity measure. That this total disability is now clearly expressed in the pending bill cannot be doubted; and yet the President declared that he could not believe that Union soldiers as a whole "desire to be confounded with those who through such a bill as this are willing to be objects of simple charity, and to gain a place upon the pension roll through alleged dependence. Other phrases scattered through the veto measure indicate that the President's fundamental objection was to granting pensions for any degree of disability, whether total or partial, which was not incurred in the military service, but has since been acquired. He spoke of the old bill as "the first avowed departure" from former rules regarding pensions, and as substituting "service and present disability alone, in the entire absence of any injuries received by the casualities or incidents of such service." In admitting that pensions for service and present disability only had been given for previous wars, and that he himself had received by the casualities or incidents of such service." In all this there is evidently no consideration of total as contrasted with partial mapacity for labor.

But still more to the point is that portion of the message in which the President specifically put the hypothesis that the bill might only relate the number of positioners of total incapacity to labor.

But still more to the point is that portion of the House Pensions Committee as estimating that the number of positioners of total incapacity threely added to the rolls would be 33,105, and the increased cost \$4,707,12

narallel case of the act of 1818, for the relief of dependent Hevolutionary pensioners, and showed that when it was passed the number of beneficiaries was estimated to be 374, but proved to be 22,27, or sixty times as many; while the cost for the first year was \$1,847,900, instead of the estimated \$40,000, or forty-six times as much. A like allowance for error in the present case, even under the supposition of total incapacity slone, would make the cost over \$200,000,000 a year. The President did not go Into the calculation, but he contexted himself with this declaration:

"If none should be pensioned moder this bill except those."

himself with this declaration:

"If none should be pensioned under this bill except those utterly unable to work, I am satisfied that the cost stated in the estimate referred to would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year.

I am not willing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which this bill is subject, and which, moreover, will have the effect of disappointing the expectation of some people, and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace."

It is known that Judge Ros. the new Commander of the Grand Army of the Republicant talked with Mr. Cleveland on this measure and has expressed himself in general as pleased with the interview; but it is difficult to see what there is in the portions of the veto message already cited to justify expectations that the objections then urged to the old bill have really been removed by the new.

Can't Resist New York.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—New York city is most too convenient for members of Congress. Many of the statesmen slide over there once a week to have a high old time. Of the thirty-two Democrats absent and p voting Friday, thirteen were in New York. One of the thirteen is certain to die before 1888 goes on

Two German Supporters of Mr. Cleveland. From the Baltimore Non.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Sun correspondent found Minister Stallo enthustacid in his admiration of the message sent by President Cleveland to Congress at its revent opening. Its tone on the wool issue, he predict will surely carry lowa Minnesota, and Wisconsin for the Democrats at the coming Presidential election while their chances for success in Illiness are excellent Mr. Oswaldjöttendorfer, owner of the New York Stant Leitung, is wintering in Rome. He, too, is an enthusia potent, flourish, decay, and disappear; but the 8,000 are permanent. Parliaments may established a court in St. Paul, but at last he paper: "Hold up the hands of the President."

THE WALTERS COLERCTION.

With the beginning of February the Walters collection at 65 Mount Vernon place, Bal-timore, will be open to the public on Wednes-days until the 1st of May, on every Saturday in April, and on Feb. 22, and Easter Monday, the admission fees going to certain of the charitable organizations of that city. Since last year the additions to the different galleries have been of considerable importance. The collection of Oriental porcelain now contains be tween two and three thousand pieces, and a large part has been classified and rearranged in such a manner that it presents especial advantages for students of the art. The addiions to the department of the rare red glazes whose composition is dependent upon the use of gold, are of particular interest and importance. The Hirado ware in particular makes a very imposing appearance, having been assigned a place to itself, and presenting a most interesting and beautiful variety of design and quality. In respect to the entire domain of Oriental porcelain, neither the great collection at Dresden, nor the enormous accumulation at South Kensington, London, affords a student such a comprehensive and exhaustive illustra-

tion as does the Walters collection at Baltimore in its present wonderfully complete condition The water-color gallery has had important and interesting additions in the shape of some fine drawings of biblical and Oriental subjects by Bida, and a pastel by J. F. Millet of his cele brated "Shopherdess and Flock," which was in the collection of the late Chancellor Von Pract in Brussels, and which is undoubtedly the most important work of its class that Millet has left It is a work of such completeness and importance that it is surpassed only by the origina just mentioned, or by such pictures as the 'Angelus," the "Sheepfold by Moonlight," and The most important accessions, however, are

the new pictures in the main gallery. They in-

clude examples of Rousseau, Diaz, Couture

Fortuny, Schreyer, Leys, Daubigny, and Meis onier. The last named artist is represented by no less a picture than his celebrated "1814," which is in many respects the most important of his works. It is the most complete and masterly expression of Meissonler at his best, with all his technical excellences in their unclouded exercise, while there is joined thereto a Oregon's Exceptional Winter Experience.

From the Oregonism.

It comes hard on a community that nine years out of ten has had occasion to rejoice because nine-tenths of the time their winter climate is salubrious' tempered by the current which Japan sends, semicircling the great ocean for the purpose of exempting them from frost and snow, when the tenth year comes with winter's Arctic fingers to touch the noses and freeze the toeses of humanity not used to uncurrent weather.

Only one brief year ago roses were blooming in January, and peach buds trying to bloom to their later discomfiture. Now the woodpile goes ruthlessly up the chimnoy; water goes on frequent "busts," and the presence of Th. Nast among us isn't sufficient to account for such caricaturing of the season. We are victims of mispinced confidence. We placed confidence in the reputation this country has for weather. forgetting that this is the latitude of Chioago and Milwaukee, not lacking much of St. Paul and Minneapolis; that we are as far north as Detroit and Boston. They talk about isothermal lines. The isothermal business is overdone—has dropped out of sight, while an Arctic wave has rolled over us and snowed and sleeted on us, and makes us hungry for the abnormal winters we are used to. There are worse countries than this, and this is delicious every spring, summer, and fall. The only thing that is disappointing is an occasional winter that goes for us with all its might. This is one of them; the aurora borealis is all that is wanting to complete the "eternal fitness of things." Should a policeman dare to put his nose out of doors during these starry nights it is two to one that he will see Aurora B.'s dancing jigs away up north on the ice floes that surround the pole. Many of us used to see them away down East, where they gave a free performance on such nights as these.

When January melts and February cornes, and spring arrives, we shall, like as not, human like, forget all the discomforts of the present, and boast again of the December that sense of absolute inspiration in respect to subect and execution, that does not equally obtain in any other of his pictures. This was the picture which, when Meissonier's works were gathered together for a supreme exhibition of the artist's power, separated itself from the rest, and assumed to itself a position apart as his greatest creation. It is a small canvas representing Napoleon-it might be on Oct. 17 astride his favorite white horse Marengo, surveying from the top of a hillock a field whereon on the morrow. Austerlitz will not be repeated. There is more imagination in this little canvas than in all of Meissonier's other works put together. In the first place, it is really Napoleon: it has his possibilities as well as his actualities: it is the coat of history, not merely painted with minute fidelity from a relic, but it is the coat inside of which there is Napoleon himself. The boots are his, and he is in them, and the epaulets are pushed for ward from beneath the cloak with the fantastic and childish pride that characterized him in so many of his great littlenesses. The drawing of the horse and of the figure and of all the accessories leaves nothing unexpressed. It is as complete as it is beautiful, but the whole is informed with the portents of the hour. Th catastrophe of the morrow is written upon the man and the sky behind him. It is in this subtle quality of the mind that "1814" assumer the importance which M. Albert Wolff ascribe to it twenty years ago as the most poetical and the finest of all of Meissonier's works. It is a matter for congratulation not only that it has come to America, but that during the ensuing three months it will be accessible every week to all who may desire to see it.

Mr. Walters's collection is now representa-tive, in a remarkable degree, of that great period of French art which is illustrated by the names of Millet, Troyon, Rousseau, Deenmps, Delacroix, Fromentin, Diaz, Delaroche Corot, and Couture, the phalanx of 1830, as Wolff has styled them. The most brilliant of their successors are alike as worthily in evidence. Of Fortuny there are five important examples: five also of Gallait, who has just died full of years and honors; four of Gerome five of Breton, three of Do Neuville, and three

Corot is represented by his noble picture of st. Sebastian, as well as by two others of great beauty. Delacroix is seen in the two works that were chosen as the most really distinctive that could be found for the memorable exhibi tion of the One Hundred Masterpieces in 1883. represented by his "Sheepfold by Moonlight," which now hangs in the Walters collection side by side with Rousseau's celebrated pic roithet bought from Jules Dupré in 1830 for \$100, when Rousseau, in the fullness of his powers, had not even bread to cat. Millet is splendidly represented in the collection by other pictures, such as "The Potato Gather-ers" and the "Woman Breaking Flax," very notable and characteristic examples of hi best. One of the Troyons. "Cattle Drinking." which was included in the Hundred Master pieces of 1883, is probably the most beautiful example of this master in existence.

Viewed from Nebraska.

From the Omaha Heraid. The only hint of opposition comes from New York. Gov. Hill would accept the nomination, and in a quiet way is reaching for it. Yet his success would still imply the success of the party, for Cleveland's mor ardent supporters would gather around the Hill standard with enthusiasm undiminished. The change would not be a radical one. Still, the changes of a Hill nomination are so remote as to hardly be called a possibility

The Embelmen's Verdict.

From Joseph Howard's Letter in the Boston Globe. Nobody is surprised that a jury found a ver lot for the embalmers of Grant's body. We hate to have any newspaper punished and especially such clean and careful paper as the Times, but pe tempt for Fred Grant and all the Grant gang has long sought fit opportunity for expression. They refused to pay for preparing their father's dead

body for the grave. They refused to provide a grave for the remains of the man on whose name and book they have lived ever since, as they did before his death. The popular feeling about Grant & Ward is mere in-tense than ever. It found some outwork when Fred Grant was spurned at the polls. It finds more in the verdict which virtually commends Mr. Dana for paying for the embalming of Grant's body, and whenever and wherever it has a fair chance it will come to the fron Nearly all the men who slunk behind Grant's militar vard slone was punished, have come to grief. A score

The " World's" Way of Booming Circula

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not strange that "Atlan" who so picturesquely describes the wonders of the World Almanac in to-day's Sun. should have overlooked the cover page Surely the artist is poking fun at Pulitzer when he pictures the Worldas a charming woman, and its alter ego as an innocent child. Had he pictured them as Dr. Jekell and Mr. Hyde we could have better understo

the nuderlying thought of the design. But was there ever a more charming conceit than that in which he tays bare to us the business methods of Pulitzer in booming his circulation ! Who but orn genius could have conceived the idea of represent-ong the directation of the World by the mercury in the table of a thermometer? But the building of a fire nuder it.— Ian't it superbill as Capt. Redwood says Honor, truth, fair play, honesty have vanished into smoke to send the mercury skyward, but "integrity." equal justice," 'moral courage," "pure politics," ac. are lying ready to feed the fire and keep the pot a built ing. It only needs Pullitar, bound hand and fost, a sacrificial offering to the god of lies, to twist the top of the tube.

Saw York, Jan. 25.

The Voice of the Majority.

THE SUN thinks that the Federal Government ought to go out of the whiskey business, and this is the epinion of an overwhelming majority of the people of this country.

Sixty-Eight Degrees Below Chippenw Palls From a Blissard Despatch. CHIPPEWA PALLS, Wis. Jan. 21.- A special to

BANDS OF NEGRO COLONISTS.

Pinns of the Men Who Propose to Take Them to South America. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26 .- Col. A. A. Jones of

the State Auditor's Office, who is connected with the proposed exodus of negroes from the outhern States to South America, talks freely about the scheme. He was engaged in the first

points.

"I can't speak any more definitely now than to say that a Boston line running to Brazil will carry passengers at \$14 a head. That certainly is cheap enough. We have agents at work in the South now, and we shall get as many emigrants as possible out of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, while not neglecting Missouri and Kontucky, and if there is not a big emigration before next summer then I miss my guess."

Oregon's Exceptional Winter Experience

From the Oregonian.

College Minstrets at the Wrong Windo

From the Troy Times,

A good story is told at the expense of the Amherst College Glee Club. About ten years ago the club made a trip through New York State, and sung in Rochester at the same time that kate Pennoyer, a pretty stage singer, was there. After the concert it was proposed to serenade the lady, and the club proceeded to her home and struck up the familiar college hymn. "Dear Evelina," paraphrasing the chorus thusly:

Dear Kate Pennoyer, Sweet Kate Pennoyer, Our love for thee Shall never, never die.

After singing the entire song the boys waited a moment for a recognition of their surenade. Slowly a window in the third story was raised, later a man clothed in robes of white and with

whiskers a foot long was seen, and then a bas solo was wafted down to the collegians:

Dear boys below there. Sweet boys below there. Your Kate Pennoyer

As the last words of his song died on the frosty air, the Amherst College Glee Club gathered themselves up like Arabs and as silently stole away.

A Mounices Month.

Between Blizzards

From the Minneapolis Tribune

Washington Boasts of her Beauties.

From the Chicago Tribune

Washington, Jan. 21.—The gayeties of the Washington winter have gained an added sest by the presence of the rival beauties hims added from and hims presence of the rival beauties hims added Grant and hims part of the receiving party or even attend as guests any part of the receiving party or even attend as guests any entertainment will serve to draw forth many who would otherwise have spent the evening quietly by their own freaders. Yet the fact is that, while a few anglomaniacs may affect to rave over the heauties, the more staid portion of society does not hesitate to acknowledge itself acres given the winter of the stain of the stain of the stain of the stain which may be a few additions of the stain to the ephaneral honors of a professional beauty than the two young addies as recently returned from abroad with the scal of the reyal verdict in this respect.

Fall Bress.

How did the ladies dress? Well, beautifully. The hovely was that many were gloves two stress too bir. That is a new freat of fashion. Four gloves are long, buttonless, and of a size to be easily drawn over the hand. As to the general toilets they may be described by a bit of actual dialogue:
"What do you want the girls to wear at your reception!" asked a prospective guest of a vivacious leader in society.

"I want nothing but the most exquhite dressing." was he realy. "and mighty little of that."

A Defective Fine

From the Springdeld Union Disappointed Pewholder—Deacon Stubbs, our burch is in great desger from that defective flue, did

on know it?

Descon Stubbs—Defective flue: No. where? Have
on said anything to the sexten about it?

D. F.—No, he couldn't do anything about it. I mean
the minister—he don't draw well.

Michap to the Belle of the Evening,

From the Detroit Free Press.

The belle of the evening at a party in Dayton, gathered herself together for a sneeze and whan the tplosion came a glass eye and a set of false teeth shot rose the room. They have no string down in that puntry or she would have had them tied on.

From the Pittsburgh Di

chorus thusly

that she wanted a called apron. She got ferty-one.

Of the 224 citizens of Boston who died ast week, pneumonia killed thirty-nine, consumptiwenty two scarlet fever ten, and diphtheria sever "This exodus," he said, "will be effectually ... It is reported from Kansas that workme pushed, and by May 1 we expect to get our first sinking a coal shaft year Belleville came upon a patrified party on the road. There are no headquarters buffalo in a remarkably good state of preservation at as yet: the movement is very young, less that a month old. Headquarters will be established a month old. Headquarters will be established probably in New York. We shall have three agents in Cincinnati, one at St. Louis, and one at Chicago. I am agent at this point. We have some of the best people in the country interested, men who are willing to go down into their pockets for the relief of their oppressed brethren. We have some colored people in this country pretty well fixed, and they are committed to the work. There is no fixed amount of capital. We hope to accomplish by the exodus, first and foremost, protection of the colored people. This is not a question of politics at the bottom, although it will, of course, have some political bearing.

"In the last litteen years 18,000 black people have been killed in the South for their political coninions, and nothing has been done to remety the matter. It is life or death with us, primarily. We are tired of having representatives in Congress upon a voting population that has no representation. There is no other remedy, so we propose to pull out. The colored man had developed and made the South what it is, and the white laborer cannot do the work that our people do. The Southerners will find the difference when they have to use white labor. We have selected South America for a location because of its climate and the adaptability of the soil to produce such articles as the colored people are accustomed to raising. We have investigated the country, and received favorable reports. Our people do not want to come North and West hocause of the olimatic conditions, and because of the climatic conditions, and because of the olimatic conditions, and because to the raising against a black face follows them even there. In South America, as well as in other parts of the world, the color of the best We shall start our emigrants from eastern points.

"I can't speak any more definitely now than a catched the start our emigrants from eastern points. probably in New York. We shall have three

-In the middle of last December Dr. H. H. Spencer of Eric, Pa., said that he would surely dis on New Year's Day. He was ill when he made the prediction, and he did die on the 1st of January.

SUNDRAMS.

-A Kentucky newspaper conducted by a

rentleman of the somewhat unnual name of Reary Reorge has recently ceased to exist.

—A woman in Belfast, Me., told all her

is who asked her what she wanted for Christmas

-A writer in Science says that Kansas should be pronounced "Kan-saw," "Kansas" is the French spelling, and the "s" should be slight. In Lieut. lang's report of his expedition to the Bocky Mountains in 1810 the name is spelled "Kouza." -Young men just starting out in matrimony would do well to settle in Oxford, Me. A neighbor.

ing newspaper says. "Eight years ago there were three illinery stores in this village, all doing a paying base as. Now there is not a millinery store in town." -A citizen of Cataloula parish, Louisiana wears shoes that are rated as number eighteens. Of course, they are made to order, and it takes almost two calfebins to make the uppers, and as much of other

-The Savannah News is doing its duty by Senator l'aukuer by telling the story of how, when a l'Oyear-old boy, he got lost in the mountains while hunting wandered into a den of bears, and killed four of them with his shotgun. And it was a single-barrelle--The other day some of the servants in

one of the richest families in Grand dapids. Mich., were quite surprised to discover Sallie Wilson, the new nurse girl, shaving. Sallie proved to be Fred Warden, a genu ie man, who had been doing duty as a girl for some ter —There is a lad in Belfast, Me., who will

turn up in State prison or in Wall street if he doesn't mend his ways. He bought a gun at a store for \$2 and told the clerk to charge it to his father and make the bill for \$3. Then, when the father paid the bill, the boy -Game Warden Collins of Connecticut

somes to the defruce of owls and hawks by saying that the examination of over 200 appelment of these birds to the examination of over 20 specimens of these ores or microscopists proves that they live on small birds, frogs, smakes, mice, and grasshoppers. The "small birds" are mostly sparrows, and very few game birds are eaten.

—The man that gets ahead of the late Mrs. Sam A. Rose of Athland, Wis., must get up early in th morning. Sam thought that he could, and he sent his lawyer to Chicago to serve papers in a divorce suit on Mrs. Sam. The lawyer returned the next day and in formed Mr. Rose that she had secured a divorce uter a year ago, and had sgain married. -At an administrator's sale the other day

in Edinburgh, an old and in no sense valuable Bible was put up, and was bid for by two elderly ladies until it was knocked down to one of them for SSOO. They were acmiring relatives of the deceased owner of the Bible, and each had determined to secure the book; and being well to do, the estate profited by this determination.

-Lucien H. Smith, special agent of the United States Labor Bureau, has been getting figures about marriages and divorces in Texas. In forty-five counties he finds that there have been 4,423 divorces

three-fourths of which have been granted since 1881 Nearly 2,000 of them have occurred among the negroes and more than three-fourths were due to intemperance -Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the earthquake therp, has been heard from again. He says that a great earthquake period in North America will begin in 1904-on Aug. 19, to be exact. Meanwhile he will no bother with small shakes, like those which have taken place recently, which are merely "the negative or reflex action of an earthquake, the position being located

-A Far Western newspaper announces the postponement of a wedding "owing to the fact that the groom is too busily engaged in a poker game at the Sil-ver Starch Club Rooms." The paper further explains that the clergyman who was engaged to perform the peremony also got interested and took a hand, and "as go to press is kicking like an elephant because the a a limit to the game.

-Two years ago a young woman of Attica, nd.. was courted by two young men, each wanting to narry her. She quarrelled with the one she loved, and for spile, married the other fellow. The marriage was not a happy one, and a divorce followed. The other dar the young woman married the o'dl lever, who meantime, having become a helploss paralytic, had to be held up n a chair while the ceremony was performed

-A little girl of Metz, 14 years old, named ouise Fuchs, has just been condemned to eight days imprisonment for having insulted the Emperor of Germany. The insult consisted in writing a private letter to one of her little friends, in which there was something disrespectful to his Majosty. Such sentences are said to be quite common in Alsace-Lorrnine, and they can add no strength to the popular love for the conquerors.

-Capt. Farren, who was killed at New Haven the other day by his trotter running away and throwing him out of the wagon, began life as a sailer and became a well-to-do shipowner and Captain. When the war broke out he raised a company at Fair Have and sent them to the field, giving each man before h started a ten-dollar bill. He added to his wealth after the war by engaging in the oyster business in Baltimore

-An Ohlo girl, who tired of hearing the farmers in her section growl about wheat growing paving, decided she'd see about it. She ranted five at three-quarters acres of land, kept strict account of ever offar expended in raising the crop, get an average yield of 35 bushels to the acre, and sold it for \$142.10. cost of production was \$08.12, including \$31.50 for ferti

-A Michigan man has perfected a machine which he can out staves for seventeen barrels, our pletely chined, crozed, and equalized in fifty seconds. There are just two staves to a barrel, each stave being a perfect half section of a barrel. The machine increases and as a labor-saving invention represents an advanof 60 per cent on old methods. The inventor has been working twenty years on the machine

The month of February, 1866, was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons, and as had March, but February had none. Do you realize what a rare thing in nature that was? It had not occurred since the time of Washington, nor since the discovery of America, nor since the beginning of the Christian era, nor the creation of the World. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for—how long do you think?—2,500,000 years. Was not that truly a wonderful month? -Last summer a Hartford man ordered faw tons of coal sent to his country house, which is in a little out-of-the way town. The local dealer delivered just twice the amount ordered, and invisted that he was right and must have pay for it all. Hather than have -Everybody was taking advantage of yesterday's "heated term." Even the Salvation Army turned out in full force with two flags and a drum corps, and a few of them came very near marching in order. Everybody and Mrs. Everybody and all the little Everybodies were out riding or walking, and one man was seen with a straw hat and a seersucker coat. And the voice of the people was heard encouraging the mercury in its vain endeavor to climb up and look out over the top of the motal cage that surrounds the thermometer bulb. row the gentleman paid. Now it is reported that there is almost a coal famine in the little town and that the rentleman is kindly permitting the dealer to take away he laft-over coal at an advance of \$5 a ton on the nrice

-The Jamaica ginger drunkard is a produot of prohibition seldom found, except in the Souts ern States. In the sparsely settled regions of the Souts iquor is sold, if at all, in the "general stores," and hese will not take the risk of losing their general trade by selling liquors surreputitously when public sentiment has decided in favor of prohibition. But they can sell Jamaica ginger, and the thirsty toper can become fairly drunk on a half-plut bottle of this mixture of cohol and essence of ringer. In view of the use of A maica ginger as an intoxicating beverage, the town of ficers of Dawsonville, Oa, have passed an ordinanprohibiting the sale of that tipple within the town and

-John T. South was married the other day to Barbura Balz, as the latter lay, as it was thought near to death from a wound from the pistol of a ferrier lover. This was in San Francisco. South said to a re-porter who asked about the wedding: "I don't see any thing so very remarkable about it. I have been living with ker for eight years as her husband, and when see was shot and the doctors said that she could not possible live I wanted to marry her, and time, do what I ought is have done long ago. I thought it would kinder square up my account with heaven. Barbara who seemed upremely happy when the marriage took place, at our allied, and, much to the surprise of the doctors as

perhaps to her husband, is getting well. -The other night, at the concert of the Yale Glee Club in New Haven, after the first number of the programme, the freelimini class gave the audience to understand that it was in existence. First there came a shower of white and blue cards from the galleries bear ing the class numerals "91." Then a circuit came down from the flies and it bore a big blue slik bestier as which was "91." Then a white dove flew across from the gallery and perched above the singe, and it bore fattened to its neck a card on which was "91." Another dove followed, and then several more, all labelled "'B! Then the sophomores got in their work. They tore down the hanner, caught the doven and subdues the fresh-men, and the concert proceeded. There was a period of forty minutes between the first and second numbers on

-One of the notable signs of the times was seen at the recent reception to the Rev. Or Shaw o Rechester on the occasion of his retirement from active work as a Presbyterian elersyman. Prominent amous home who were present were a Jewish rabbi, and the Roman Catholic Siahop, Dr. McQuaid. The latter made a good speech, in which he said: "It is better for a Christians not to be fighting. If I can do my share to ward maintaining public order and holding this Gover-ment in respect, why should any one attack my mode of working? Dr. Shaw has never done this, and the same thing is characteristic of the clergy of Rochester. God's blessing upon this city, we have reason to this. that our city will have a bright future. You have year hospital and we have ours. You have your house of is dustry, we have ours. We are working together a though on different lines. Let us show gravitude to seel and Dr. Shaw's heart of charity, kindness and love of man will be gladdened to know that that spirit is speed.

CARLOR BUILDING & DISTRICT P. F.

"I have noticed one thing about tobogganing with a Hoston girl. he said, which need to what is that !!

"What is that !!

"If the girl falls off the young man goes, too." Good News for New England Girts.

A Tight Grip.

From the Levelston Journal.

E. Varrill of Biley plantation passed through orway a few days ago in charge of 500 pounds of price gum, bound for Lewiston.

Mailet Giris. Woman in Washington Territory can vote.
Those who take advantage of the privilege are called ballot giris.